

SOCIETY

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

NO. 8047 週十四零千八第

日三月初九 未癸卯光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1883.

三津

三月十九日

PRICE 2/- PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

October 1, HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 933, W. McD. Alison, Nagasaki 26th September, Rice—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
October 1, TEAT D'UNION, French 3-m. s.s., 355, C. Renouf, Singapore 9th September, Timber—CHINESE.  
October 2, OXES, French steamer, 2,374, Rapale, Shanghai 29th September, Mails and General—MESSAGERS MATEERIES.  
October 2, EUROPE, French steamer, 1,295, Valladier, Shanghai 29th Sept., General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
October 2, THALIS, British steamer, 820, T. G. Popoff, Foochow 28th Sept., Amoy 29th, and Swatow 1st Oct., Sugar and General—DUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
October 2, DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, E. F. Cullen, Manila 29th Sept., General—KELLY & Co.  
CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
OCTOBER 3RD.

Pocella, German str., for Singapore.  
Gordon Castle, British str., for Siam.  
Young Sun, Siam, ship, for Bangkok.  
Theres, German bark, for Newswag.  
Kengtung, British str., for Swatow.  
Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.

### DEPARTURES.

October 2, CANTON, British str., for Saigon.  
October 2, STILLMAN B. ALLEN, American bark, for New York.  
October 2, FU-YU, Chinese str., for Canton.  
October 2, ELIZ. CHILDS, British bark, for Ilois.  
October 2, GORDON CASTLE, British str., for Saigon.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Par Cons. str., from Shanghai—For Hongkong—Messer Marshall, Hughes Major, Kappeler, London, Beauchamp, Villery d'Angis, Huntingdon, Cooper, Cavely, Mr. Browne, and 8 Children. For Saigon—Mr. Maria, For Eastavia—Mr. Tulin. For Singapore—Villery d'Angis and servant. For Suez—Mr. Hockel, Mrs. Leibach, and child. For Port Said—Mrs. Miles, O'Brien, and Reschakoff. For Marselles—Mr. Xito.  
For Thales, str., from Coast Ports—121 Officers.  
For Diamond, str., from Manila—Morris, Cranpon, Vassallin Assom, 3 Europeans and 11 Chinese, deck.

### DEPARTED.

For Kuehng, str., for Singapore—Mr. H. A. Macbeth.  
For Canton, str., for Saigon—90 Chinese.  
For Salter, str., for Hohion—54 Chinese.

### REPORTS.

The British steamer Hungary reports left Foochow on the 25th ult.—Amoy 26th, and Siam 1st inst.; fresh N.E. wind and sea throughout to Swatow; from thence to port strong N.E. wind and cloudy—Sept. 26th, 1 p.m. passed Co's. 1st and 2nd miles South of White Dogs bound to Foochow, and 1st mile from Swatow. In Foochow, H.M.S. Indefatigable, Mr. H. H. In Amoy Co's str. Fisher and Mr. G. G. Gurney.  
In Swatow str., P. C. Kiao, Kong Seing, Lai-kuia, Seewo, and Ching-yuen.

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

September ARRIVALS.  
20, Satsuma, British bark, from Nagasaki.  
21, Ha-shin, Chinese str., from Foochow.  
21, Kiang-yu, Chinese str., from Hankow.  
21, Taku, British str., from Tientsin.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., from Hankow.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Hankow.  
21, Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-pia, Chinese str., from Hankow.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., from Hongkong.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-pia, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-pia, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., from Hongkong.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-pia, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Shanghai, British str., from Hankow.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., from Tientsin.  
21, Peking, British str., from Hongkong.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Yantze, Chinese str., from Amoy.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-pia, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Taku, British str., from Foochow.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., from Hongkong.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Shanghai, British str., from Hankow.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., from Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Palman, British briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, M. L. Stone, Amer. ship, for Manila.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., for a cruise.  
21, Graham Hall, British str., for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Kotzo.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Teck, British str., for Foochow.  
21, Pekin, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-pia, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Ha-kiang, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-pia, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Foochow.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ting, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Foochow.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Foochow.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Foochow.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kua Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.  
21, Gervase, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Ningpo.  
21, Charon, Wattane, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.  
21, Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., for Kotzo.  
21, Waverley, British str., for Kuehng.  
21, Cleopatra, British str., for Newchwang.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Kuan-makko Maru, Jap. briz, for Nagasaki.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.  
21, Wan-chow, French str., for Ningpo.  
21, Tsin-chen, British str., for Ningpo.<

## FOR SALE.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SUTTON'S FLOWER &amp; VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER &amp; VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE FOR FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

"LE FLORAL" FRENCH MANURE, FOR TREES, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

RECENT WORKS ON GARDENING.

GARDENING TOOLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

16th September, 1883. [632]

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PHARMACEUTICALS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,

AND AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Ordeals for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor" and those on business "The Manager," and to individuals by name.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. W. Jenkins, Canon Resident, on Saturday, October 13, 1883.

Leslie, engineer, to Mrs. Alice E. Lazarus, eldest daughter of Inspector W. Horton. [183]

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, October 22, 1883.

The medical-missionary is always sure of a welcome in China. If the Chinese do not want religion they are ready enough to accept medical assistance. The reputation of the Western physicians has spread pretty widely in China, and the value of Western drugs is now well known in all the Treaty ports. The good work accomplished by the various hospitals and dispensaries established by the missionaries at Canton, Amoy, Formosa, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, and many other places has borne some fruit, if it has not dispelled the prejudices still felt against the foreigner in China. Now hospitals are every-day-and again established, and the mission bodies show a most laudable zeal in endeavouring to minister to diseases of the body. In Soochow a new hospital of considerable importance has just been partially completed and is to be opened some time this month. The hospital is situated inside the city near the East Gate, and when completed it will comprise eleven main buildings besides several out-houses. Eight of these are now about finished—the balance will be built as soon as necessary funds can be secured. The hospital is built on the cottage plan. All the buildings are one storey pavilions, and raised five feet from the ground. The medical mission at Soochow was inaugurated last autumn by Drs. Lambeth and Pace, of the American Southern Methodist Mission, who commenced by opening a dispensary, which has been largely availed of by the natives both of the city and the surrounding district. One important feature in connection with the new Soochow Hospital is the fact that it is intended to open a medical school in connection with it in which the theory and practice of medicine and surgery will be taught by lectures and by clinics. The course of study will extend over a term of six years, and candidates for graduation will have to stand yearly examinations and a final one on the completion of their courses. This school will be a boon to the Chinese, and we hope that a number of young men will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Western medical science. That the Chinese people would support native doctors instructed in Western science in preference to those whose knowledge is limited to the Chinese pharmacopœia, there can be little doubt. No better proof of this is required than the success which, unfortunately for Western medicine, has attended the efforts of impostors in Formosa, who, on the strength of having acquired some smattering of the names and properties of certain European drugs, have palmed themselves off upon the people as "thoroughly instructed Western physicians." Dr. Myrnes, of Takow, in a recent report on the health of that port, complains bitterly of the injury done by these charlatans, and he suggested the binding down of native assistants in the hospitals for a term of years and giving them such a medical education as would guard them from the perpetration of those serious errors which a "little knowledge" would perhaps lead them into. The medical school at Soochow is of course an advance on this plan, and we shall be glad to hear of it being frequented by a goodly number of students. It leads to nothing better than the spread of the practice of vaccination much good will have been effected, but we hope it will do more—it will lay the foundation of the introduction of a new school of practitioners who will eventually scatter the blessings of Western medical science throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

An article appeared in the *World* recently under the heading of "An Official Friend," in which Her Majesty's paid Consuls were somewhat severely dealt with. "A kind of friend," says the writer of the article, "warns the Englishman from the door over which the royal arms are displayed." The Consuls more especially referred to were those in European countries. The Consular service in China stands on a somewhat different footing. The officials there enter the service early in life and go through a special course of training for the responsible duties they are ultimately called upon to discharge. And as a rule it may be allowed that those duties are efficiently performed.

The magnitude of the interests involved is, in truth, too great to allow of their being entrusted to incompetent hands. Nevertheless, cases come to light every now and then showing how the greatness of his office seems to disturb the moral equilibrium of the Consul, rendering him testy and overbearing towards those who have dealings with him and muddling his judicial faculty to quite an alarming extent. And the worst of it is that the Consul has often to sit in judgment in cases in which he is in fact the complainant. A case of this kind has just occurred at Newchwang. The late M. J. H. Wade died at that port leaving a will in which Mr. H. E. Bush was appointed executor. Some little difficulty appears to have arisen between Mr. Bush and the Consul, Mr. Herbert J. Allen, with regard to the taking out of probate, the question involved being a pure technical one and of a very paltry character, namely, whether after having attended at the Consulate and paid the fees, and the Consul having declared the will in order, the executor should again attend the Court in order to prove the will or renounce probate. Thereupon a summons was served upon Mr. Bush, costs \$1 with an additional dollar for service, and upon Mr. Bush declining to pay this amount he was again summoned to appear to do so. In the report of the case as furnished by a correspondent to a Shanghai paper the following occurs:—

"Defendant asked the court to consider the peculiar nature of the will, and said, 'I am not a lawyer, but I am a man of common sense, and I do not understand the law.' Accordingly defendant attended at the Consulate on 10th, accompanied by two witnesses to the will. The will (form No. 10) was signed by Mr. Herbert J. Allen, and by Mr. Bush, and the Consul declared the will was in order. It did not seem therefore necessary that the executor having so far proved the will should, according to the law, attend the court in order to prove the will or renounce probate. The Judge therupon reminded defendant that although the defen-  
dant was addressed 'The Executor,' and those on business 'The Manager,' and to individuals by name.

Judge—Certainly you, if the Court orders you to do so.  
Defendant—I am bound to pay the debt of the estate out of my own pocket.  
Judge—Certainly you, if the Court orders you to do so.  
Thereupon the defendant submitted to the Court certain technical objections, whereupon the Consul retorted—"You are always wanting to have things done in a legal way. I don't say the objection may be valid, a lawyer's quibble, but I am no lawyer. You know what the memorandum and initials mean, and you must obey." That the Consul, or Judge as he was on this occasion, is no lawyer, is unfortunately too evident. It is, to say the least of it, somewhat remarkable to find a judge complaining that the parties before him wish to have things done in a legal way, and speaking with such contempt for the law as is implied in Mr. Allen's remarks. This gentleman, however, seems to think that he is invested with autocratic power and that all the British residents have to do is to obey him without any reference to the principles of right or wrong. The correspondent who forwards the particulars to the *Shanghai Courier* says:—"I have no doubt that many more works will be written on China, and I fancy that future authors would gladly welcome the facts of this affair for a chapter on 'How a British Consul can interfere with the rights of his subjects.'" The correspondent's sarcasm is not undeserved. On Mr. Bush inquiring, for his future guidance, "whether had the Court claimed \$1,000, he must have paid it without knowing at whose suit and for what the money was due, and without any action having been instituted," the Consul replied with the greatest assurance, "Certainly; if the Judge had it ordered it." Therupon the defendant asked—"And what will be the consequence if I do not pay?" to which the Consul replied, "Contempt of Court." Defendant then put the very natural query, "But suppose I have not got such a sum as \$1,000?" to which the Consul replied, "Then the Court would use its own discretion." The Courts on the Pacific Slope have decided that certain classes of Chinese seamen are not prohibited from entering the country, and that a certificate is not essential in the case of non-natives, while the Attorney-General has decided that the Chinese must be given a copy of the judgment and minutes of the proceedings. Judging from this report the Consul seems to have acted in a very unjudicious manner, and if the report be correct, it is certainly to be regretted that the administration of justice should be entrusted to such hands.

A farewell performance by the Austrian Ladies' Band is announced for this evening at the Garrison Theatre.

The Manila Comercio says that at last Illinois is to have a light to indicate the danger known as the Siete Puentes.

A section of the Manila tramway has been officially tested and approved, and is to be formally opened during the early part of the present month.

The British ladies Victor and the French steamer *Godey* leave the Kowloon and Canton custom docks respectively to-day. The British steamers *Japan* and *Peking* will be docked at Sam-shui-po to-day.

Yesterday a coolie named Chau Hung Wong was charged at the Police Court with cutting and wounding a woman named Wong San. The woman was unable to leave the Civil Hospital where she is being treated, and the case was consequently remanded.

The Manila Meteorological Observatory, so ably directed by the Jesuit Father Federico Faure, has been awarded a diploma of honour at the Amsterdam exhibition for its exhibit of meteorological works, which, according to what we have heard, was the best shown in this important department.—*Manila Comercio*.

The opening match of the season is fixed for Friday next, the 5th inst., between the Twenty-two v. Eleven of the Hongkong Cricket Club. Members willing to play can sign their names in the Club ante-room or in the Cricket Pavilion on or before 6 p.m. to-morrow.

We learn from the Agents (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) that the O.S.S. Co.'s steamer *Sorceron*, bound from Liverpool to China, is at Muksu Hoek, near Penang, with her main shaft broken. A new shaft is being fitted, and the detention to the vessel is not expected to exceed ten days.

We hear that the cause of Hawke arriving from Canton about an hour late on Monday afternoon was that she got aground, when starting off, Shannon, and had to wait for the tide to float her off, it being low water at the time.

It will be remembered that a short time since the Licensing Justice refused to grant a transfer of the license for the Hamburg Hotel, on the ground of the unsuitability of the applicant, but intimated that they would be prepared to grant the license to any individual who could keep it for a year. Yesterday we learned that the license was granted to a man named James Scott Lanes, and an interim license was granted to him in his despatcher's name. "Banian's" evidence and that claim the \$500, no one will pity him. The editor in Mr. Wong Chin Foo, I have heard of him. In his anxiety to vindicate his countrymen, he has been instrumental in helping to prove the charge groundless. But he may well wish to draw the gaze of the public and challenge the method and sympathies of those who are bestowing a license to him.

Chinese street thieves are still unceasingly plentiful in Hongkong. The Police Court has come to the knowledge of the police which has not come into the hands of the police. This case was very similar: Captain G. Wright, of the steamer *Emmavida*, was walking in the street on Monday evening when one of these gentry made a snap at his watch guard. He snatched the chain, and Mr. Wright, turning to his watch, found it was gone. He then turned to his coat pocket, and found his watch still in his pocket. The thefts were committed by three persons, Mrs. Sa, Mr. M. Machado, and Mr. A. Silva.

We hear that the cause of Hawke arriving from Canton about an hour late on Monday afternoon was that she got aground, when starting off, Shannon, and had to wait for the tide to float her off, it being low water at the time.

It will be remembered that a short time since the Licensing Justice refused to grant a transfer of the license for the Hamburg Hotel, on the ground of the unsuitability of the applicant, but intimated that they would be prepared to grant the license to any individual who could keep it for a year. Yesterday we learned that the license was granted to a man named James Scott Lanes, and an interim license was granted to him in his despatcher's name. "Banian's" evidence and that claim the \$500, no one will pity him. The editor in Mr. Wong Chin Foo, I have heard of him. In his anxiety to vindicate his countrymen, he has been instrumental in helping to prove the charge groundless. But he may well wish to draw the gaze of the public and challenge the method and sympathies of those who are bestowing a license to him.

Yesterday afternoon, at about half-past the 21st inst., the bark portions of the *Canton* and *China* were set on fire at the *Allegiance* and *Confidence*, in the parts of the dock-leaves and the bark portions of the main buildings. They are old houses, and probably the heavy rains of the last two months have told heavily on the old masts, so that the walls seem to have collapsed under the weight of the floors above. The houses are all tenanted, and it is fortunate that none of the occupants happened to be in the way of the falling timber. Otherwise we should have had a loss of life, and the timber might otherwise have been used to complete the operation of felling about their ears. The tenants of the three houses were Mrs. Sa, Mr. M. Machado, and Mr. A. Silva.

When these parts of China are debared of naval surveillance, and communities are solely dependent upon their Consuls for protection and support, it is most gratifying to observe the spirit of enterprise and energy which has been shown in the face of some difficulties which would undoubtedly have caused his death. We learn that the fire arose through the bursting of a "kerosene oil lamp, whilst the same was being lit with a new wick." As we have been previously informed (?) as to the liability of those lamps to explode spontaneously, we must hope that this is a light found its way to the interior of the vessel, or that the crew of the *Canton* and *China* had been compelled to use the lamp in the dark instead of the lanterns which they had brought with them.

It appears that a short time ago a fire occurred in the Bark *Confidence*, and which has been extinguished over half a century. Besides other property destroyed was a Joss Temple, and a gathering was made in this district for the purpose of defraying the expense of its restoration. The several converts to Christianity who reside in this locality, upon being appealed to for contributions, very naturally gave up their contributions, and the result was that the *Confidence* was saved.

It is not to be seen why "so-called foreigners" are all down in the rat. But for our pleasure, we could have had their existence stopped in the bud and the whole cat tribe would have become extinct. He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

He is certainly not a pleasant animal to look at, with his protruding teeth and dirty skin, nor does he make a pleasant companion for man. But he is a brave animal, tempestuous of life, and truly worthy of our respect. I can understand his being a source of trouble, and, as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his staying with us, provided he is not a pest.

Not where there is a real pest, but where there is a real pest, we must do our best to get rid of him.

sorely distressed in mind and body, scared, but otherwise safe and sound.

OATWONNA, Minn., 22d August.  
Meager and painful advices were received here early this morning from terrible disasters that occurred between Rochester and Marshall, Minn., on the Rochester and Northern Railroad, between Chicago and Iowa's Railroads, when about one hundred people were killed and wounded. The train wrecked was that which leaves Rochester about 4.45, arriving at Zumbrota about 6 p.m. It was caught in a severe wind and hail storm, which prevailed that vicinity between 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and while running at high speed was lifted from the rails. A vendor who has been there describes it as one of the most horrifying rail road accidents ever seen. Every car in the train is completely wrecked, and almost literally shattered to pieces. By the sudden stop caused by the train leaving the rails, the unfortunate passengers were buried beneath the debris, killing many and maiming nearly every person about the track. Nine dead bodies were taken from the ruins and a large number of those who were seriously injured were removed to Rochester and Oatwonna.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25th Aug.  
The corner-stone of the Garfield monument was laid yesterday in Conservatory Valley, Golden Gate Park, with Masonic and national honors.

THE LONDON, 26th August.  
There was a collision at three o'clock this morning off the Ridge, between the French channel, between the French steamer St. Germain, from Havre for New York, and the steamer Woodburn, from the East, by way of the Suez Canal. The Woodburn immediately sank, and eighteen of her crew were drowned. The St. Germain, in a disabled condition, arrived at Plymouth and landed the passengers saved from the Woodburn.

NEW YORK, 26th August.  
A cablegram states that Mr. Major has given to Tocinoza a commission to write some beautiful verses about the late John Brown, which she will engrave on some of the numerous memorial brasses and monuments which she is having prepared. The post laurel, which he left from his works is no longer what it was. His publisher used to guarantee him \$15,000 a year, but they can do it no longer, as he has been wasting his time writing rubbish for the stage.

CAPE TOWN, 28th August.  
The Crown demands that O'Donnell, who killed James Carey, be removed to England. A warrant has been issued on the Governor of Cape Colony, under the Imperial Ordinance of Offenders Act. The Supreme Court has rejected the appeal of O'Donnell, who is tried here. O'Donnell sailed for England in July.

PARIS, 29th Aug.  
The absence of political allusions, or references to the mobilization of troops in the Emperor William's message to the Reichstag, has created a favourable impression.  
It is reported that the Empress of Abyssinia, having given up that King Menelik of Shoa, intended to send a使 to France to solicit for a protectorate over Shoa, and had declared war against King Menelik, and an Abyssinian army has already invaded Shoa.

NEW BRUNSWICK (N.J.), 30th August.  
The rage among the fashionable young ladies of Bordentown is the turtle, which has superseded the poodle. A turtle reception was recently given in that city, in which turtles, handbags, hats, silk stockings and satin, were taken by visitors to Bordentown. The young men catch turtles for their sweethearts.

LONDON, 31st August.  
A dispatch from Varde, Norway, states that the steamer *Obir*, has arrived there, having on board the members of the Dutch expedition to the Arctic which sailed on the steamer *Varna*. This vessel, founded July 4th in latitude 81° north, lost 100 men on the 28th. The *Obir* reports the arctic steamer *Björnland*, lost in the ice. Wagtail. Throughout the winter all on board were well. The captain is confident of reaching the water. The crew of the *Varna* left the *Björnland* August 1st, and were rescued by the *Obir* August 25th.

BERLIN, 2nd September.  
As a train from Berlin was passing Steglitz to stop it ran into a crowd of people who were intending to stop the return train to Berlin. They were pressing forward to enter the carriage on the wrong side. A number of people were killed and wounded, the number being estimated at forty.

LAREDO, 2nd September.  
At the town of Laredo, in Mexico, a few days ago, while services were being held in the principal church, there was a severe thunderstorm, during which a flash of lightning struck the building, killing the priest, four women and a little girl.

LONDON, 2nd September.  
Public feeling in Germany is exasperated against France by the complaints of ill-treatment of Germans resident in Paris. An incident occurred yesterday at a circus, of which the owner, P. H. Weil, was an old officer of the Ulrichen who served in France. The crowd mobbed Opitz and threatened to destroy the circus, which was closed by the police. Opitz applied to the German Embassy, who warned the French foreign office that such demonstrations and attacks on German subjects would produce strong irritation in Germany.

ROME, 2nd September.  
The paper here is discussing Italy's foreign policy especially in connection with the renewed Austro-German alliance. The *Opere Nuove* says the conditions of tripartite alliance remain as heretofore. Italy, while abstaining from furnishing a pretext for irritation, must display great patience and good temper, and at the same time hold herself prepared to fight to use her influence to promote peace or retard the catastrophe of war.

LONDON, 2nd September.  
The impression has gone abroad that the Queen has practically disengaged the new Duke of Cambridge by refusing to admit him to her presence to deliver up the insignia of the Garter which his father wore and his successor, according to custom, delivers to the sovereign. He has been told that he must leave the strings with the Lord Chamberlain.

PARIS, 3rd September.  
Serious anti-Jewish riots took place at Zsigethely, Hungary, last night, the most committing terrible havoc upon property. One person was killed and four wounded. Troops are on route.

AGRAH, 3rd September.  
The citizens of this place have resolved to drop their houses, shut up shop and stop all traffic if the Hungarian escapees are restored in public places.

PESTH, 3rd September.  
A number of peasants attending market at Gaborian, destroyed the Hungarian encampment at the Post Office and Batona. During the melee one man was killed and seven wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, 3rd September.  
The Russian Government has forbidden the Fêtes celebrating the bi-centenary of Sobieski's birth.

CHICAGO, 30th August.  
A cable special from Paris of August 29th says—As the Princess Beatrice was returning the other day from Aix les Bains an episode occurred the outcome of which was, luckily, nothing more than a momentary alarm and instant removal of the wheels of the royal carriage. The train was immediately stopped and the railway officials of France being no strangers to the persons of royal travellers, they were ordered to attend the slightest ceremony, to alight. The Princess was sound asleep and the guard had no little difficulty in waking her up. She implored for a few moments' delay on account of being so tired and the train soon stopped at the platform enveloped in a warm tartan cloak after twenty minutes' delay she arrived safely in this city where she was soon off for the Isle of Wight and Bournemouth.

Pisan, a Corsican, has been tried for murder. His repeated refusal to make amends by marrying the widow. The case has some likeness to the trial of a Frenchman who murdered his parents, and then pleaded for mercy on the ground that he was an orphan.

After visiting a school had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The work "which was occurring in the worse, the greatest infamy, was that of the youngest as follows:—What is an infamy?—Patricide?"—What is patricide?"

"Something lost by a father?"—What would you call it if lost by a mother?"—Matrimony."

The living in the village of Aboeiro-en-Rovais, the capital of the island, the wife, who was born on March 18th, 1761, and consequently in her 123rd year. Her name is Maria Durand; she was born at St. Just-in-Claire, and died on December 30th, 1763, to Claude Gisard, who was born in 1749; and she has been a widow for 96 years.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 2d October.  
Export CARDS.

For steamship *Mendana* sailed on the 22d September.—For London—\$9,371. lbs. copper, 171,114 lbs. tin, 10,000 lbs. zinc, 100,000 lbs. zinc, 10,000 lbs. lead, 220 boxes paste and 20,000 lbs. sundries. From Yokohama—

For steamship *City of Tokio* sailed on the 27th September.—For Yokohama—\$9,115 lbs. sugar, 75,765 lbs. rice and 460 pkgs. merchandise.

For San Francisco—25,617 lbs. rice, 421 lbs. oil, 145 boxes tallow, 37 boxes silk pieces, 1,265 lbs. tobacco, 145 lbs. tea, 1,000 lbs. sugar, 463 pkgs. merchandise, and 50 boxes oil. For Victoria, B.C.—300 bars rice, 613 pkgs. merchandise, and 6 boxes cedar oil.

For Honolulu—560 boxes oil, and 831 pkgs. merchandise. For Fanta Arenas—1,000 lbs. rice, 100 boxes oil, and 100 boxes sundries.

For Panama—2,000 bags rice, 1 box dried fruit, 100 boxes oil, and 100 boxes sundries. For Callao—13 boxes oil.

For steamship *Glendale*, sailed on the 28th September.—For London—\$6,258 lbs. copper, 64,914 lbs. tin, 10,000 lbs. zinc, 170 boxes whale oil, 18 boxes silk pieces, 32 boxes preserves, and 315 pkgs. sundries. From Amoy—

For steamship *Caron* for London—\$6,258 lbs. copper, 64,914 lbs. tin, 10,000 lbs. zinc, 170 boxes whale oil, 18 boxes silk pieces, 32 boxes preserves, and 315 pkgs. sundries.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

## DESTINATION

## VESSEL'S NAME

## CAPTAIN

## AT

## FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO

## TO BE DESPATCHED

## BY

## TIME

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETY

## COMPAGNIE MARSEILLE

## LAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR

## T

## THE

## Steamship

## SOCIETE

## DE

## ROUGEMONT

## MAIL EXPECTED.

## THE

## AMERICAN MAIL.

## THE

## O. &amp; O. S. S. Co.

## THE

## STEAMER

## EXPECTED.

## THE

## GLENDALE

## THE

## AMERICAN MAIL.

## THE

## LONDON

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## RUE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## DE

## LA

## PLATE

## THE

## STEAMSHIP

## SOCIETE

## EXTRACTS.

## RONDEAUX OF THE FETE.

Electric light.

Electric light, like the sun.

Walls on the red and violet plain.

Exposing secrets none might know.

"Nath ondus" or "heath gas" glow,

Twice it service its to retain.

The smile of pleasure, frown of pain,

The muffled toots, the claret stains.

All these stand out revealed below.

Electric light.

The paint and powder can't restrain

From proving that they're not in grain;

And all the lines and wrinkles show,

And all kind's fine times; so

Some here do not regard as gain,

Electric light.

## A KING PRINCESS.

The word is small;

For one who holds our hearts in thrill;

Whom voice and song have long proclaimed

For every royal virtue famed;

And woman's every grace within.

Through Britain's realms, from far Bengal

To Canada, each one world call.

How, could their thoughts in words be framed,

A kind Princess!

Queen of the pageant and the hall,

Yet toll and trouble never spake

Nor who's not here enviously named—

Since, of such duty unashamed,

For kindness' sake she holds "A Stall"—

A kind Princess.

## A CUP OF TEA.

I sip. No more.

I'm bound by England'sullen shore,

But sit at ease on honored guest

Of Eastern grandeur, whom with most

Saluting kavas serve by the score.

Nay, nor bed Olong cocles pour

A charm like this, unknown before,

Whereof hands Royal can invest

An cup of tea.

A PROVENCE ROSE.

A Provence rose—a prize to win,

Which might in anger tempt to sin,

And if its price were worth untold,

A mortal to expand his gold;

Thoughts to Soocrates were kin.

Ah me, that softly-dimpled skin,

Whence sport Angelic twin!

And what a modelled hand to hold!

A Provence rose!

To her I'm more—Kiss or Fin,

May—mid custom's clamorous din:

Yet with this treasure, which the sold,

I feel, as from the fate I'm rolled,

I've taken half its sweetness in

A Provence rose.

Tear, in Wodd.

## CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

## ARCHIBALD E. COLOQUHOUN IN OLD QUEBEC STREET.

To be "rooted" in the cradle of the deep" was Mr. Archibald Colquhoun's first experience of life, for he was born at sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, on the homeward voyage from India. When this domestic event occurred, his father, Dr. Colquhoun, a medical officer in the service of the H.E.I.C., was returning from India, where, during the first Afghan campaign, he had gained for himself, by his daring and conspicuous bravery in the front, the sobriquet among his colleagues of "the fighting doctor." This early association with travel, together with the desire to inherit from his father, and from a long line of Scotch ancestry, would seem to have imbued Archibald Colquhoun with that love of exploration, and that genius for pioneering of which his recent victory in Indo-China has given such signal proof.

Like all great travellers, Mr. Colquhoun is pretty much "at home" wherever scaling some lofty peak, with prismatic compass and sextant in hand, or smoking his pipe, trucked out in Chinese costume, with his horseback staff and bearing crowd ringing in his ears. External circumstances would appear to have no effect upon his impetuosity. He is equally "at home" in capitals of Europe; and, having been educated partly on the Continent, and having spent many years of his life in the East, he may be considered a thorough cosmopolitan, versed in the manners, customs, and languages of foreign cities. Just for the present, since his return from China, "Blasé" as his friends always call him, has been lodgings in Old Quebec Street while "Across Chrys," the record of his travels, was being prepared for publication. His journey took him through two thousand miles of unexplored country in the South China Borderlands, where, with his friend Charles Wahab, who has unfortunately succumbed to the fatigues and hardships of the undertaking, he surveyed and plotted no less than fifteen hundred miles of territory never previously traversed by any European, not even by the ubiquitous Marco Polo himself. His was no expedition backed up by a Government with unlimited funds, and accompanied by a small army of guides, guards, and coolies. On the contrary, he started entirely on his own resources, with the exception of some help from the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow. From the Government of India, in whose service he is, he had only limited leave, which most men would have spent among the attractions of gay cities or in the society of their friends; but from these he wrenches himself free, in order to carry out his project. To attempt his labours, he had been a fixed resolve with Mr. Colquhoun, since he was fascinated by the writings of travellers in Indo-China, and—convinced, by the information he had gathered during his official employment as second in command of the Government of India Mission of 1879 to Siam and the Shan States, that an important and practicable trade route could be found, and ought to be explored, and surveyed, between British Burma and South-West Yunnan. But it was not till his furlough in 1881 that Mr. Colquhoun could take his bold project in hand, nor till the January of the following year that he was enabled to set with Charles Wahab, two interpreters, and a cook and boy from Canton, on his venturesome quest. On completion of his journey at Rangoon, he received there, and later at Simla and Boulay, the most gratifying tributes to his success, and on his arrival in London the Royal Geographical Society gave him a flattering reception on their opening evening.

Mr. Colquhoun had accomplished this wonderful journey, not only without a single difference with an unusually hostile people, especially in the "Two Kwangs," till then unexplored, but he established very friendly relations with many of the Prefects and Mandarins, who, putting prejudice and distrust aside, suffered themselves to be photographed. One important official actually committed the unheeded of social solicitude of even letting his wife or "dol thom," sit for her portrait. Mr. C. and his friend were, however, obliged to abstain from their "Ho-tau," at any of the larger cities on the Canton river, and to assume the Chinese costume, even to the piafai, to avoid attracting the notice of the river-side population. Previous to their disguise they

had often been assailed with shouts of all; but I know that prostration meant "Pan-quido" ("foreign devil"); and in one district a proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred taels (fifty pounds) for their heads, had been circulated. On the overland part of the journey the *Acte polici* of the cities were annoying chiefly from the almost infatuated curiosity which dogged their footsteps morning, noon, and night. The conduct of the townspeople was in marked contrast to the quiet and hospitable behaviour of the aboriginal hill people, who are of the ancient Shang race, and whose characteristic disposition is that of amiability and industry. Score of admirable illustrations in Mr. Colquhoun's work, "Across Chrys," depict the costumes, architecture, and scenery of the journey, while the text vividly describes its incidents and hardships, the natural resources of the country, and the great future which lies open to mineral enterprise. The difficulties of the expedition were increased, not only by the illness of Mr. Wahab, during the greater part, but also by the shortness of their funds, which necessitated the most rapid progress to eke them out. Indeed, on the latter part of the journey much of their equipment, and even arms, had to be abandoned or bartered away, while their mules were sold, one by one, to enable them to reach Burma. Little "Jacko," a pet monkey, which perched on his master's shoulder, and had done the travellers many a good turn, by diverting the over-observing attention of the Chinese crowds, had to be left, to the sorrow of its owner, at Tali, but in the kind hands, however, of the children at the China Island Mission. At Manway, of ill-report, as associated with Margary's murder, the travellers, to avoid exciting the Kachayens, relinquished their Chinese costumes, and many momentos of their journey, only excepting their scientific membranda, photographs, and medicines, which the favour-striken condition of the party, including even the Chinese servants, rendered it imperative for them to retain. This accounts for the absence at Mr. Colquhoun's rooms, in Old Quebec Street, of three relics of the journey which are generally to be seen littering the quarters of great travellers. Photographic cameras, sextants, and other instruments are to be seen, however, filling up the corners of the rooms, while maps to various scales, in all stages of progress, with the data of surveys and statistics, lie scattered about. Here a strip of violated "proof" of his forthcoming work, among the Shans, or a paper copy of the review; there a newspaper containing an address on Trade Routes, read the previous night before the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester or Birmingham. Close to these a pile of letters from all manner of correspondents, weighted down with a lump of the famous landscape marble of Tali, almost the only curiosity brought home. The lodging-house, no mere mess-judge, has discovered the water quality of an Afghan "choga," of dressing-gown appearance, and made of same's hair, which Mr. Colquhoun prizes highly. The "choga" is made of the frame of Dr. Colquhoun forty years ago in Afghanistan, and equal to go through another campaign. In the card-packet over the mantelpiece may be seen the cards of such men as Colonel Yule, Sir Thomas Wade, Terrien de la Conspire, Shaw Yule ("the Borman"); and the arrival of the Secretary to the Chinese Legation, in his national dress, is said to wonders. It really excites Mr. Colquhoun's neighbours. On the top of the bureau, out of the way of meddlesome fingers, is a box containing a packet of tea from the districts of Abing, in the Shan country, known to fame in China. Puerto Rico—a kiss or fin, May—mid custom's clamorous din: Yet with this treasure, which the sold, I feel, as from the fate I'm rolled, I've taken half its sweetess in A Provence rose.

A CAST-IRON FILE.

One of the more interesting inventions shown at the recent Railway Exposition at Chicago was a cast-iron file, the quota of which lies in its extreme thinness, as compared with the ordinary steel file. Metal filings essential to the hardening cast iron, brittleness and want of tenacity increase with the increase of hardness. In the file in question there is from 3 to 4 per cent. of carbon, and the tenacity as compared with steel bears a ratio of 6 to 1. It is claimed that cast iron that is a true carbide of iron, whereas steel is a secondary carbide. Iron oxidized to a true carbide reduces it to an oxidized carbide—Iron.

## A BESIEGING ARMY.

Determined to await the issue quietly, the Prussians, as they had made their positions sufficiently strong, confined themselves, for the most part, to watching, to occasional shell-firing, and to the repulse of French sorties. They seem to have had almost a joyful life, and to have begged the tedium of the investment in a variety of ways. There is, in truth, not much to do in a siege such as that which the Prussians were now conducting; and except on a few special occasions; and officers and men are obliged to tax their wits to kill time. The Germans before Max kept up their discipline by a few military exercises, and from day to day the sub-officers of each battalion inspected, at a species of parade, the clothes and accoutrements of the privates. This was, early in the morning. Then came breakfast; then visiting and beer drinking; then reading longer letters, writing with intervals of smoking and sleeping; then dinner, which was made to spread over a very long time; and then a much-cherished siesta. The evenings were spent in card-playing, singing, and dancing; and at 10 o'clock all were in bed. Such was the life of the officers. The soldiers, of course, had the rough work of the camp to perform, but it left them plenty of leisure for idling, and for such enjoyment as they could find or make.—*Cassell's Illustrated History of the Franco-German War.*

## THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY TO HERAT

## AND INDIA.

Thanks to the evacuation of Candahar we stand in this position in regard to the Key of India: that though we may protest, we cannot enforce compliance with our wishes. Had we retained Candahar we could have held over Russia's head the threat of occupying Herat, in the event of the railway being pushed menacingly in that direction. The power is gone from us for ever. The Gladstone Government flung it helplessly away, together with all other fruits of the eighteen millions sterling invested in the Afghan war.

The threat to occupy Herat is a weapon which is now in Russia's hands. Before a single Sepoy could arrive before Herat to defend it, Russia, thanks to the Transcaspian railway and her new position on the Turco-Russian frontier, could be masters of the much-prized Puer teat or Coboro Baba. She comes to discuss a moot point as to the individuality of some particular stream. Whatever the motive, whether ethnological, political, or geographical, some idea may be formed of the general interest which this exploration has awakened. It is evident that Archibald Colquhoun, with all men with a purpose in life, had the right—the development of our trade in Indo-China—but, like many, he is not always astute in this. He is noted as an amusing and instructive companion, a good talker, and to any one who takes a genuine interest in China or the farther East, he is full of information. Before you have been ten minutes in his society you feel as though you had known him for years. There is not an atom of "gush" in his manner, or self-assertion in his gesticulating; but observe his hair cut close to the head—such are the chief features of a verbal photograph of the explorer. Mr. Colquhoun, with a pipe, or cheroot, in his mouth—he is an inveterate smoker—will speak about Indo-China with respect to its political relation with the Courts of Burma and Siam, and occupation of Tongking by the French; he will dilate on its commercial interests, as affecting the trade in this country; and he will amuse you with a description of the strange and peculiar customs of the Yunnanese tribes. He will narrate instances of the particular veneration for their ancestors which characterizes the whole of the Chinese nation, of their lack of all mechanical talent, and of their strange love of the horrible, which only appeals to their mirth. On your examining a photograph, perhaps of himself in his Chinese disguise, he may recount how they nearly lost just at their journey's end, their whole collection of photographs. "It gives me, even now, a cold shudder to think of it. We were following the side of the Taiping river along a narrow ledge, when part of it gave way and in went one of the mules. It was the one that carried the 'drylates.' It was lucky it was near. Shouting to the men, who did nothing beyond urging each other to renew it, I saw that there was not a minute to spare. It was a time for action. I shall not describe what happened. With one of the Chinamen quite unexpectedly found himself in the river. Once there he set about saving the gall; but I shouldn't care to go through those few moments again." This incident may lead you to ask as to the difficulties of the journey, and, if pressed your host will tell you that the hardest part of his travel was the writing up of his journal at night. "I've come in, in prose, and ready to write the whole of my journey for four hours of sleep; to set down the day's observations and the figures of the survey, which neither my eyes nor my fingers seemed capable of doing, was the hardest grind of

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS BROKEN BY CHINESE ON THE 2nd Oct., 1883.

## DOWN GOODS.

American Drills, 50 yards per piece	\$2.25 to \$1.80
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	\$3.90 to \$3.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 20 to 24, per 400 lbs.	\$3.00 to \$2.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 25 to 35, per 400 lbs.	\$3.00 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, 35 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 40 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 50 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 60 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 70 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 80 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 90 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 100 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 120 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 150 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 200 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 250 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 300 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 350 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 400 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 450 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 500 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 600 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 700 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 800 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 900 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 1000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 1200 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 1500 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 2000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 2500 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 3000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 3500 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 4000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 4500 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 5000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 6000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 7000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 8000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 9000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 10000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 12000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.00
Cotton Yarn, 15000 lbs., per 400 lbs.	\$2.00 to 12.